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Quincy



Union.

"LIBERTY AND UNION—NOW AND FOREVER—ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—Webster.

VOL. 2.

QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

NO. 34.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY ROBERT I. PRESTON.

A staff was raised by friendly hand
Called from the forest's choicest oak,
Around which came the nation band
To plant its firm, with final stroke.
An eagle coursed in its flight
Beheld its summit high in air,
And with a cry of wild delight,
He took his lofty station there.

II.
Anon the glittering host appeared;
And trumpets rent the still air,
As Freedom's rushing chariot neared,
She came to hoi ta standard there.
Then with reflection from the sky,
The aged monarch, Neptune, came,
And placed a square of lively blue—
The color of his vast domain.

III.
Then Freedom from her shrine on high,
Caught up the planets shining bright,
And placed them on it, there to shine
In one rich gleam of endless light.
A drum was heard, a distant drum,
Which usher'd victory and fame,
And round the staff she tied her wreath,
While Fame proclaimed the nation's name.

IV.
Winged cherubs two arrived at last,
Proclaiming the mighty work aloud,
And for the standard holding fast
White lining of a silvery cloud.
Then sprung it forth, another came,
With streak'd vermilion from the sun,
While Concord sew'd the airy seam—
And thus the Nation's Flag began.

THE HISTORY OF HAIL COLUMBIA.—In the Summer of 1798 a young man, connected with the theatre at Philadelphia as a singer, was about to receive a benefit on a certain Monday evening. On the Saturday afternoon previous he called on Joseph Hopkinson, a rising young lawyer 28 years of age, with whom he had gone to school when both were boys. The actor said he had but twenty boxes taken, and his benefit would be a loss unless he could get a patriotic song written to the "President's March," then a popular air. The poets of the theatrical corps had tried their hands, but were satisfied that no words could be made to suit that air. Hopkinson promised to make the attempt. At that time there was a great discussion in the country as to the policy of America joining either France or England in the war then waged between those two nations, and party spirit ran very high. Hopkinson endeavored to write a song that should be independent of and above the interests, passions and policy of both belligerents, and look and feel exclusively for American honor and rights. He wrote Hail Columbia. It was announced on Monday morning, and the theatre was crowded to excess, and so continued during the season, the song being encored and repeated many times each night, the audience joining in the chorus. It was also sung at night in the streets by large assemblies of citizens, including members of Congress, and has now become a National song.

A DISH WASHING MACHINE.—The precincts of "Bridget" have at last been invaded by the inventor. A patent has been taken out by Mr. Bristol of Detroit, Michigan, for "a family machine," designed to wash dishes, clean lamp chimneys, and scour the sharpest knives, not at one and the same time however, but by several operations of a compact and easily operated machine, which may be readily placed upon a table and worked by the foot like a sewing machine. It is claimed that the most delicate China can be cleaned by this machine, without the operator wetting a finger, and with far less danger of breakage than is carried on in the ordinary washing by hand. Ivory-handled knives may be readily scoured by one operation and washed by another without wetting the handle. The inventor is now at work upon an attachment, designed to go with the machine, intended to wipe the dishes dry after washing. There appears to be no humber about the above. The explanations, with accompanying illustrations which are given by the inventor, makes the whole thing plain and evidently practical. The invention, from its utility and novelty, is said to be attracting much admiration from those who have seen it.

KING VICTOR EDMANUEL, who, as is well known, is a great friend of the chase, has just received twenty stags from California. They have cost, voyage and all, little less than £120 a piece.

Good.—New Foundland is said to be a country without a reptile, and the Chattanooga Gazette says: "Vallandigham is a reptile without a country; he ought to move to New Foundland."

REMARKABLE MASONIC INCIDENT.—The first Masonic funeral that ever took place in California occurred in the year 1849, and was performed over the dead body of a brother found drowned in the Bay of San Francisco. An account of the ceremonies states that on the body of the deceased was found a silver mark of a Mason, upon which was engraved the initials of his name. A little further investigation revealed to the beholders the most singular exhibition of Masonic emblems that were ever drawn by the ingenuity of man upon the human skin. There is nothing in the history of traditions of Freemasonry equal to it. Beautifully dotted on his left arm, in red or blue ink, which time could not efface, appeared all the emblems of the Entered Apprentice. There were the Holy Bible, the Square and Compass, the twenty-four-inch Gauge, and the Common Gavel. There were also the Mosaic Pavement representing the ground floor of King Solomon's Temple, the indented Trestle which surrounds it, and the Blazing star in the center. On his right arm, and artistically executed in the same indelible liquids, were the emblems appertaining to the Fellow Craft degree, viz., the Plumb, the Square, and Level. There were also five columns, representing the five Orders of Architecture—the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.

In removing the garments from his body, the Trowel presented itself, with all the other working tools of operative Masonry, besides all the emblems peculiar to the degree of Master Mason. Conspicuously on his breast were the great Lights of Masonry. Over his heart was the Pot of Incense. On the other parts of his body were the Bee Hive, the Book of Constitutions, guarded by the Tyler's Sword; the Sword pointing to a naked Heart; the All-Seeing Eye; the Anchor and Ark, the Hour Glass, the Sycamore, the Forty-seventh Problem of Euclid; the Sun, Moon, Stars, and a Comet—the three Steps, emblematical of Youth, Manhood and Age. Admirably executed was the weeping Virgin, reclining on a broken column, upon which lay the Book of Constitutions. In her left hand she held the Pot of Incense, the Masonic emblem of a pure heart, and in her uplifted right hand a Sprig of Acacia, the beautiful emblem of the immortality of the soul. Immediately beneath her, stood winged Time with his Scythe by his side, which cuts the brittle thread of life, and the Hour Glass at his feet, which is ever reminding us that "our lives are coming to a close." The withered and attenuated fingers of the Destroyer were gracefully placed amid the long and gracefully flowing ringlets of the disconsolate mourner. Thus were the striking emblems of mortality and immortality beautifully blended in one pictorial representation. It was a spectacle such as Masons never saw before, and in all probability, such as the fraternity may never witness again. The brother's name was never known.

SILVER IN AUSTRALIA.—Silver mines are being discovered to a considerable extent in Australia, and are beginning to afford quite a promising yield. Late advices report a "silver Cornwall" at St. Arnaud, in the colony of Victoria, out of which the English journals are prophesying new elements of Australian prosperity, and new and important commercial enterprises. Like the gold discoveries in that region, so have these new silver discoveries been prompted by the wonderful developments of the mineral in Washoe. An association is contemplated in London to explore and work this new field of enterprise with every appliance which English experience and capital can bear upon it. The London Times is rather inclined to complain that their geologists and scientific men have not made the discovery at an earlier day, and suggests that lost time on the part of these gentlemen by an early preparation of suitable works, popularizing information as to the true indications of silver deposits in mineral regions, and the best method of searching for it—one that shall be a guide to the miner abroad and at home, and be of universal benefit. Even with reference to home mining Districts in England, it is intimated that the doubt might not, after all, be so inadmissible that argenteiferous product has been too long overlooked in the zealous search after grosser, but not less useful minerals.

ALL, who joy would win, must share it—happiness was born a twin.

GENERAL GRANT.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Washington, says:

"It is stated that about a week ago a Baltimore gentleman, who had a conversation with the President, reported him expressing the utmost confidence in General Grant, adding: 'When I listen to him explaining his plans, not purposes, in the approaching campaign, I am appalled at their magnitude and astounded at the confidence he seems to feel in his ability to accomplish them.'"

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, speaking of the battle of Thursday in Virginia and of Grant's coolness says: "An incident occurred that illustrates the coolness and self-possession of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. While the heaviest artillery firing in the morning was in progress, General Grant was standing in company with General Meade, near a fire, talking and endeavoring to keep themselves dry, when a rebel shell struck within a few feet of the twain. A disposition to move was manifested on the part of a number of officers standing around when General Grant, looking slowly around and fixing his eyes on the spot where the shell struck, asked at once for a pocket compass, which being furnished, he examined the course of the shell, found out the location of the battery, and it was not long before shells were thick among the men working said battery."

The New York Commercial says: "Wounded officers who have arrived here from the battle fields are loud in their praises of Gen. Grant's skill in handling the troops. A wounded Colonel, in referring to his management, said: 'You can believe the general officers had to stand around at Chancellorsville. I never saw in a fight before so many Brigadiers in front.'"

THE LION'S ROAR.—Julius Jerard says: "The very roar of the lion in its wild state—which is music that even the most fastidious would deem worthy of listening to—is truly magnificent. His first note, when he commences to roar is a low sound, emitted from his chest and nostrils, but is audible for a great distance. This is a species of prelude, and immediately afterward it is repeated, but this time it is much louder and more penetrating, the jaws of the animal being still closed, or the mouth but slightly opened. The third and fourth outbursts are given to the air through the fully extended jaws, and with the whole force of the lungs. To listen to this roar is terrible for those who happen to be crossing the monarch's path, or to be marching through the lonely forest. At length, after two or three more utterances of this kind, the animal ends, as he commenced, with less vigorous notes. The distance to which I have been able to trace the progress of an animal by his roar, when there has been no contrary wind, and no mountains or other objects to interrupt the sound, is two or three leagues; but when he roars about a league off, one who is unaccustomed to the sound would believe him to be close at hand."

REM AND TOBACCO.—The Newburyport Herald says: "We know of several men who have banished butter from their houses, telling their wives and children they must go without, because it is fifty per cent higher than it was last year. Now rum and tobacco are four hundred per cent higher than they were, but we don't know one man who abstains from their use on that account. There is nothing worse in a family than a quarrel on domestic affairs, but we suggest to the females that they allow of no retrenchment on the necessities of life so long as the lords of the household have money enough for tobacco and rum at their present prices."

The printers of Atlanta, Ga., having "struck" for \$1.87 per 1,000 ems, the four journals published at that place have been compelled to temporarily suspend the publication of their papers. As soon as the printers quitted work, the compositors seized them and marched them off to camp—the "types" thus getting "from the frying pan into the fire."

DIXON, of the Iowa Register, gives this answer to a correspondent who asks the definition of the new copperhead word, Miscegenation:—"The modern meaning of the word is this: A cross between a Butternut and an Ethiopian, whereby the blood of the former is improved and the latter vitiated."

FIRST VOYAGE OF STEAMSHIP PANAMA.—Fifteen years ago this morning, the steamship Panama first entered the harbor of San Francisco. She is still running regularly, as a passenger and freight vessel, between this and ports on the Northern Coast. The Panama was the third of the Pioneer Steamships which left New York for San Francisco, her consorts being the California and Oregon. On the 16th of February, 1849, she sailed from New York, under command of D. D. Porter, now Rear Admiral in the United States Navy. On her voyage she stopped at Rio de Janeiro, and after passing through the Straits of Magellan, and encountering a terrific storm off Cape Pillars, reached Valparaiso, out of coal and with the loss of her bowsprit. She subsequently touched at Callao, Panama, and San Diego. At the latter place she landed Col. J. B. Weller and Commissioners appointed by the Government to run the boundary line between California and Mexico. Very many persons who have figured conspicuously in the annals of California, arrived at this port on the steamship Panama. Amongst them may be mentioned the names Gwin, Commodore Ringgold, Weller, Gov. Low, Sam. Ward, Dr. S. R. Harris, John A. Collins, Judges Morse and Hagar, Lt. Derby, (Phoenix), T. Butler King, Judge McLastry, Messrs. Hobson and Whitehead of Valparaiso, Capt. Robinet of Peru, Hall McAllister, T. D. Judah, Bensley, (Water Works) Ex-Mayor Jewett, of Marysville, Freeman (Mustang), Dr. Fitch, pioneer clergyman, F. Iken, Mrs. John C. Fremont, Mrs. Alfred DeWitt, Mrs. Wm. Hobson, and others whose names do not occur to us. Of the above, the greater number still live, and claim California as the home of their adoption.—[Alta.]

DEMOCRACY.—The American Flag of San Francisco, thus flaunts over the fallen party: "It was a glorious name—"Democracy!" The pleasant sound rose to the crest of the mountain, sank to the depth of the valley, and made music in the cottages of the people. It rung over the prostrate nationality of Ireland, echoed in the deep defiles of indomitable Hungary, was heard among the lost glories of myriads of Poland, Christian, Jew, Buddhist and Moslem, all began to stretch their supplicating hands toward the Ark of Nations. But, alas! Democracy has proved an impostor and traitor. Its great men have died and escaped the times of its humiliation and infamy. When an insulted country called for her braver sons, Democracy was on the sick list. It hid from the recruiter, and got down on its trembling knees, holding out the "olive-branch of peace" to a haughty enemy, who voided his spittle in the face of the coward. The very tattered emblems of the South, contending for victory, with the souls of demons add the arms of giants, spat upon and spurned the pusillanimous peace Democracy of the North, and held their noses in the presence of hissing copperheads. And when it died in disgrace and was cast down to the nether hells, there was not found a coward's soul sufficiently debased to become its companion in damnation."

DURING the late battle of Shiloh an officer hurriedly rode up to an Aid and inquired for Grant. "That's him with the field glass," said the Aid. Wheeling his horse about, the officer furiously rode up to the General, and touching his cap thus addressed him: "Shenecal, I want to make you report; Schwartz Battery is took." "Ha!" says the General, "how was that?" "Vell you see, Shenecal, de t-d Shesheshnists come in de vront of us, and de t-d Shesheshnists come in de rear of us, and Schwartz Battery was took." "Well, sir," said the General, "you of course spiked the guns." "Vat!" exclaimed the Dutchman in astonishment, "schpik dem guns—schpik dem new guns? No, it would schpik dem!" "Well," said the General, sharply, "what did you do?" "Do? Vy, took dem back again, b—!"

THAT SWORD.—The contest for the sword at the New York Sanitary Fair resulted in giving 30,291 votes for Grant, 14,509 for McClellan, and 135 for all others. Each vote cost a dollar, so the sword placed \$44,935 in the Sanitary Fund. The sword was presented to the Fair by Tiffany & Co., and is worth about \$1,500.

PAUL JULEN, the celebrated violinist, arrived in San Francisco by the last steamer from the East.

The Quincy Union.

ALL letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the "THE PLUMAS PRINTING COMPANY."

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

CALHOUN AND RANDOLPH.—It is related of the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke, that being, as was supposed, upon his death bed, several persons who had been his enemies called upon him to offer acts of kindness. Among others of these was the late John C. Calhoun, who desired a reconciliation with Randolph before his death, especially for its political benefits. Randolph received him kindly and accepted his offers of sympathy, and freely forgave him for his previous opposition, and accepted an amicable settlement of all difficulties. Calhoun was delighted with this manifestation of kindness, but what was his surprise when, on taking leave of the exhausted and, as he supposed, dying Randolph, the latter called him back to his bedside with this exclamation: "Now, Calhoun, remember, if I get well all this goes for nothing!" He did get well, and took an active part in politics, but never spoke to Calhoun again during the balance of his days. It did all go for nothing.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.—How to get sleep to some persons is a matter of great importance. Nervous persons who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and cleanse the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote the circulation and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will be asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going out before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an antidote to promote "Nature's great restorer, balmy sleep."

LOUIS NAPOLEON AS A GENERAL.—In a late number of Blackwood, a writer expresses the following personal conclusions: "It is a common thing to see generals regardless of their personal safety, yet nervously alive to the risk of engaging. On the 5th of June, the Emperor hesitated, though with superior numbers, and in the face of a beaten enemy, to renew the contest or to pursue. He failed to follow the retiring foe from Solferino; and when another great battle was imminent, he made overtures for peace, forgetting alike his own proclaimed intention and the interest of his ally. Should he, then, take the field in another war, we should expect that his combinations would be well calculated, his movements methodical and accurate; but we should doubt his resolution as a general, and should expect that, opposed to a skillful and resolute adversary, prompt and ready to fight, he might play for a high stake and lose it."

NEW INVENTION.—The Vidette says that Clas. H. Heath, of the battery at Camp Douglas, has invented a new gun apparatus, the object of which is by mounting on one carriage four guns, to work them with the same number (4) of men, instead of nine to each, as at present, and by a peculiar process of breech loading, to enable the guns to be fired ten times in a minute. It ought to be added that the success of the invention is proved to a demonstration in the minds of such military men as have examined it, and we wish its inventor success in procuring a patent for it, and that remuneration which he deserves for the length of time he has spent in perfecting his ideas. The model is workman-like, and the drawings clear and distinct.

BAD ARRANGEMENT.—The Gold Hill News advertises those texts for the Tract Society. The other day, just under a marriage notice, it published the following:

Through the window of my house I looked through my casement, and beheld among the simple ones, I discerned among the youths, a young man void of understanding. And, behold, there met him a woman with the attire of a harlot.

He goeth after straightway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or as a fool to the correction of the stocks:—till a dart strike through his liver: as a bird hasteth to the snare, and knoweth not that it is for his life. Let not thine heart decline to her ways: go not astray in her paths. Her house is the way to Hell, going down to the chambers of death.—Proverbs VII, 7, 9, 10, 22, 25, 26, 37.

The Quincy Union.

JOHN R. BUCKBEE, Editor.

San Francisco Agency.
L. P. FISHER and J. J. KNOWLTON are the
only authorized agents for the Union in San Francisco.

QUINCY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.



For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

OUR CHOICE.

The Baltimore Convention has met and adjourned. It has followed rather than directed public sentiment, and in political history, will form the counterpart to the page that nominated General Jackson for his second term. The spontaneous will of the people has been faithfully carried out, and Abraham Lincoln is now where right and justice demands.

Two weeks since, we ventured to prophecy that the Convention would nominate Lincoln and Johnson. We claim no sagacity for that fact, for it was in our mind a foregone conclusion that Lincoln would be the nominee for President, while policy pointed out Johnson as the choice for Vice President. The ticket is made up. It suits loyal men, and they will certainly be elected. Nevertheless, we have work to do,—earnest persistent work, for the Democratic politicians always work harder when out than they do when in. Besides, they know now that if the result of the coming political contest shall be defeat for them, it will crush out the last hope of ever again obtaining the control of the Government. They are working already like leavers. They are thoroughly organized. They have secret political associations, and are besides unscrupulous as to the means used to accomplish success, being the very Jesuits of political life, whose cardinal doctrine is,—“the end justifies the means.”

To overcome that opposition, we must be alert. We know our cause to be just; we know it to be the holiest that ever appealed to the enthusiasm of man. We know our leaders to be honest and capable, and above all, we know that the endorsement of Lincoln by the popular will of the country, will be more powerful in quelling rebellion than our army. It will be an act of poetic justice to the loyal, and a just retribution to rebels.

On this canvass will depend the solution of that question so often promulgated by the oligarchy of the South, that “the North is only fit to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the South.” That the governing element is in the South, and that through venal and corrupt men in the North, and under the charming sound of the Democratic slogan, they still propose to rule.

The ball is open. The battle cry is raised. The armies at home, as the armies in the field, stand front to front.—Fremont is in the fight a guerrilla, of little real danger. He may pick up a few stragglers from the Union camp, but the real enemy, and the one for us to fight and whip, is the left wing of Davis’ army, the Copperheads of the North.

To patriots there is no need of warning, for they know the momentous results pending on the next Presidential election; but to those who are cool and care but little, or who look upon this as upon any ordinary election, we conjure them to wake up.

Close up the column, and in the coming fight let our motto be, “Union for the sake of our dear old mother country, and our right. Let the Union journals expend their powder on enemies, and not on friends.

And so with a firm reliance on the justice of our cause, and the utmost confidence in our standard-bearers, we nail our colors to the mast,—LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

To STRAETHAN & Co., of San Francisco, we are under obligations for a liberal supply of Eastern papers, &c. They have everything in the newspaper line for sale, and (as it seems) to give away. See card.

WHITE & BAKER, Newsdealers of San Francisco, is the stamp marked on a large lot of Papers, Magazines, &c., which came to the Union office by the last mail. Brownlow’s Whig, Pictorial, Magazines, Papers, &c., can be procured at their establishment.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

Some of the persons who, in 1856 were peculiarly savage on Fremont, and who are now equally savage on Lincoln, are plying questions as to the propriety of now cursing the man who was then extolled. We did not vote for Fremont, but we voted for a man who we are now satisfied was in close and criminal league with the present traitors, and if the choice was presented again to us, Fremont or Buchanan, we should feel like tossing a copper to decide.

Then (1856) it was a construction of the Constitution; now it is the salvation and safety of the nation, and he who will throw a feather weight in favor of Copperheads directly or indirectly, lacks the first great ingredient of patriotic duty. We have read Fremont’s letter of acceptance, and can only glean one notable fact therefrom,—that he, Fremont is down on Lincoln, and held his own nomination “in terrorem” over the heads of the Baltimore Convention. If that body nominated Lincoln, Fremont would run; if they threw off Lincoln, Fremont would withdraw. His present attitude then, is one of personal hostility to the present execution.

Fremont and his gang are in bad odor with the people. In 1856, Joe Palmer hoodwinked the Convention that nominated Fremont, but now he is thoroughly known, and thoroughly despised, and no set of juggling clowns of politicians can deceive any class into a belief that Fremont is other than an adventurer, a living embodiment of “great expectations,” a millionaire without a cent, and a candidate without a party. Some of those who did vote for him feel very bitter towards him because of his deception and treason to the great principle that he has professed to cherish so deeply.

As an evidence of the feeling, we give below an extract from the speech of Gov. Low, at the recent monster ratification meeting. It is a faithful expression of the sentiments of Union men, the country through.

While expressing no fear that Lincoln will be triumphantly elected, it may not be amiss to mention that there is another candidate in the field in the person of John C. Fremont. [Hissses.] In California, where Fremont is known and appreciated, I will only say that, in my opinion, he is an ambitious, bad man—one would prefer to reign in hell rather than serve in heaven. “Rule or ruin” is his motto. See to it, fellow citizens, that he does neither. In regard to Fremont, I feel something as Prentice said he did about John Bell, when he received an anonymous note, saying that if he did not quit abusing John Bell for being a rebel, he (Prentice) would be assassinated. Prentice published the note, adding that he was not afraid to die—that he believed that he was blessed with as much courage as most men—that notwithstanding all this, he would prefer to die a natural death, rather than be slain by the hand of the assassin—that it was his wish that he might be allowed to live to the allotted age of man—three score and ten—for, said Prentice, I think it will consume all the time between now and then to do works meet for repentance, sufficient to atone for the sins I committed in 1860, in working and voting for John Bell. [Laughter.] I voted for Fremont in 1856, and the only difference between Prentice and myself is, that I might have done worse if I had voted for Buchanan. [Laughter.]

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—We were tempted strongly to censure the Flag, and some other papers, for their unjustifiable attacks on the action of the State Central Committee; but on consideration, we think they themselves see the injustice of their proceeding. The Central Committee has usurped no power that does not legitimately belong to it. It has not acted in an arbitrary manner; but as in the matter of the “Caucus” last Fall, it has pursued such a course as will tend to harmonize all differences of opinion.

For one, we have doubted the authority of County Committees to call a Congressional Convention, and have opposed such action, and we are glad the State Committee has suggested a place and time of meeting. When the delegates meet, then they will feel that they are legitimately called together. They will start right, and when once organized, they can adjourn to Marysville, or Oroville, or Red Bluff, or any other point within the district, if they see fit. There is no dictation, and we are satisfied the Appeal is convinced of that fact now.

At any rate, for one, we will use our best endeavors to remove the nominations for Congressmen, as far as possible from the dictation of other districts. Our call is regular. Let there be no bolting.

ORATION.—We understand that Miss Emma Hardinge has accepted the invitation, and will deliver the oration at Indian Valley, on the 4th of July.

THE 4TH.—The citizens of Indian Valley have purchased a large quantity of fireworks for the Celebration. They intend to, and will make it a success in every particular.

PUB. DECS.—Our thanks are due Senator Conness and Hon. T. B. Shannon for valuable public documents.

WHO YOKUM IS.

In answer to the question of our Taylorville correspondent, the Union Record says:

EDITOR UNION RECORD:—In answer to inquiries, I will inform you that Mr. Yokum was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Butte county in the year 1862. He was elected by the Breckinridge party, and was known as a most violent secessionist by those who thought that they knew him. He is a citizen of Butte county, residing near Dayton, and reputed to be a Campbellite preacher; but, if he is, as the Quincy Union says, an agent for the Sanitary Commission, it must be a Jeff. Davis Commission, for he is well known in this portion of the county as being bitterly opposed to everything pertaining to our present Administration, and an open advocate for Vallandigham for President. He was also announced in the Marysville California Express as authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions for that coppery sheet a few days since. His prayer meetings that you speak of as being held at midnight, are certainly of the same order as the meetings held by Mr. J. R. Ridge in other portions of the State, which are, notwithstanding Beriah Brown’s lying denial through the columns of the Democratic Press, inimical to the interests of our Government.

Very respectfully,
E. C. LEVYARD.

Hamilton, June 5th, 1864.

And for further proof, we publish the following extract from a letter received by one of our citizens from H. C. Badger Esq., Secretary of the Sanitary Commission in this State.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5th, 1864.

***** Dear Sir:—Dr. Bellows is away for a couple of weeks, and I say in his stead that the Yokum you refer to, is doubtless a scamp. The Dr. has no agents out. He comes here not as a beggar. He has done nothing concerning your magnificent contributions on this coast but to return thanks, and that I hereby do, in behalf of him and the whole country,—to you and to all loyal and generous hearts.

Very truly Yours,

HENRY C. BADGER, Sec’y.

Is any further proof required to show that the Campbellite preacher, Yokum, (he will joke them, sure), is an impostor, and that when he told certain of our citizens he had been appointed an agent of the Sanitary Fund, by Father Bellows, he lied? Can or will he deny the fact? If so we will publish a few affidavits to prove him a liar. Now what was his true mission? What were our notations Copperheads doing with him or he with them, in his midnight meetings? Can the one man who turned out to hear him preach in the Court House, plead ignorance? If he was a preacher, why did not his friends hand in a notice to that effect, to this office? They well knew that no charge is ever made for such notices, but instead, it was heralded forth from the mouths of Copperheads, only. If the truth was known, we believe that his true and only mission to this county was to organize secret societies for the purpose of aiding and abetting traitors. He may be a “Barlow” or a stand-by of Abe Lincoln. He may be a patriot. He may be an honest minister. He may not have tried to gull Union men. He may be a man of truth. He may be an agent of the Sanitary Commission. He may not have been appointed Chief of the K. G. C.’s in this town. He may be a gentleman, but if he is any or all of these, perhaps some one can “see it.” If any of his friends have any explanations to make in regard to him, they can have the use of our columns for that purpose. We intend, since the subject has come before the public, to trace him and his doings so far as this county is concerned, as far as it can be done,—not with the intention of injuring him, but for the purpose of guarding Union men against his kind in future.

We are inclined to think that Conness’ bravery is very much like that of Broderick,—when he faced a brave man he trembled, and endeavored to take advantage of his adversary by firing before word was given. Conness’ bravery is of the bravado style.

The above choice piece of Democratic argument we find in the Napa County Reporter, and a more villainous, contemptible or cowardly article never disgraced the columns of any sheet.

Is it possible that the man lives and walks the streets of Napa City, who can thus vilify the dead for the purpose of slandering the living. The author of that article fills every number of his paper with calumny and abuse of John Conness, for the simple reason that Conness is a member of the Union party, but, not content with that, he must, to appease the cravings of his Democratic appetite for revenge, enter the sacred sanctuary of the dead, and drag forth from the tomb the dead body of Broderick, and seeks to reek his vengeance on the lifeless corpse. Perhaps the dying words of Broderick still ring in his ears:—“They have killed me because I was opposed to a corrupt Administration,” but he has forgotten the “trick” of the “weapons” used, and attempts to charge cowardice on Broderick. Oh! shame, where is thy blush!

“LATEST NEWS FROM THE EAST”—Fort Darling is taken.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain, against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the existing rebellion now waging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the United States Government not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender, [suspension] of their hostilities and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, patriotism, heroic valor and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and National safety demand its utter extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such amendments to the Constitution, to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

The next resolution thanks the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy for their gallant and heroic achievements in defense of the country.

The following resolution approves the practical wisdom and unselfish patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and indorses as essential to the preservation of the Nation, and within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the Nation against open and secret foes; and approves especially of the emancipation proclamation, and the employment, as Union soldiers, of men heretofore held in slavery.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to color, full protection of the laws of war, and that any violations of these laws by rebels should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

The next resolution favors the fostering and encouraging of foreign immigration.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the National faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and for this purpose we recommend economy, rigid responsibility in public expenditures, a vigorous and just system of taxation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit of the Government, and promote the use of the National currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference an attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the Western continent, and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of our own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain a foothold for monarchical governments, to sustain a foreign military force in or near proximity to the United States.

“NEWSPAPER BUMMERS.”—Among the mean people who infest nearly every community, may be found the “newspaper bummer,” and he is about the meanest and most impudent of the whole class of mean people. He never subscribes for a paper, not even that printed in his own county, but begs, borrows or steals his neighbor’s. He is usually to be found on hand when the carrier is going his rounds, and is sure to decypher a position at or near some subscriber’s store, ready to grab the paper for the first read. Can anything be more impudent or mean than this? Red Bluff has its share of this class, though, we are happy to say to a very small extent. A saloon keeper informed us lately that he was compelled to put his Sacramento Union out of sight to shut off a “newspaper bummer” who is too mean to pay for a drink or a cigar, and who, from long habit thought he had a “constitutional right” to monopolize the paper for at least one hour after its delivery. These bummer never think that they should purchase an extra with the latest news, but sponge around among their more honorable and enterprising neighbors, and occasionally steal a read by looking over their shoulders. It is no lack of means which compels these inattentively disposition which characterizes those who would “squeeze a quarter all the eagle—squeals” before they would part with it. Such meaner should be spotted in every community, and the parties treated accordingly.

—Independent.

THE 24TH.—We understand that quite a number of our citizens intend attending the Masonic Celebration at Honey Lake Valley, on the 24th inst.

SANITARY.—A Ball in aid of the Sanitary Fair was given at Rich Bar, East Branch, on Thursday evening. Good for Rich Bar.

SANITARY.—From every section of the county, we hear the cheering reports of earnest and active effort to make the Sanitary Fair, on the 4th of July, at Indian Valley, a perfect success. The women are at work, and when they move in earnest, there is no such word as fail.

The time is short, but this is a fast age; and we believe that the report from the Fair will be one that will make us proud of old Plumas.

We again call on all to give—give of your abundance, and if you are not able to give much, give a little; give something. The widow’s mite was precious.

A WOMAN with an India rubber bosom filled with “old rye,” was recently arrested in one of the camps near Washington. She excused herself on the plea of desiring to infuse more spirits into the army. It seems her object was patriotic, though she has a run way of showing it.—Ex.

Considering the gin-erous cause of her visit to the army, she did not meet as cordial a reception as she deserved.—Sac. Star.

Had the editor of the Star been of the party who arrested the woman, his first exclamation would have been—“Boys, let’s kick her!”—[Appeal.]

In that case, wouldn’t he have been a sucker?

GLORY BE TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST.—John C. Fremont has resigned his sword; may we be truly thankful for such a wise dispensation of Providence. For all the good that sword ever did for his country he might have resigned it with its acceptance. John C. Fremont to talk of the corruption of the present powers, and to praise of Abraham Lincoln’s ability to govern. Fremont must have forgotten his corruption, the infamy of his course, the extravagance of his habits, the murder of Lyon through his imbecility in Missouri, else he never would have written that letter of acceptance of a “barren sceptre,” now on record against him. May California be spared the disgrace of running a Fremont Electoral ticket.—[Spirit Times.]

Yea, verily! you bet! amen.

ACCIDENT.—A Chinaman living at Junction Bar, East Branch, was severely injured a few days since while working in his claim, by a large rock falling upon him. It is doubtful whether he will recover.

ABIGAIL SMITH, 71 years of age, from Ohio, stopping at the What Cheer House, Sacramento, is very anxious to hear of her brother, Eli Tuttle.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On the 11th inst., during a drunken frolic at the Head of Nelson in this county, while some parties were attempting to wrest a revolver from one Antonio Callich, it exploded, and the shot killed a by-stander, named Lorenzo Patch. Deceased was an Italian, and a warm friend of Callich. Callich was arrested and taken before Equire Stargis, who, after an examination, discharged him.

MARRIAGE.

At Spanish Ranch, June 16, 1864, by A. J. Gifford Esq., Mr. H. W. KELLOGG, of the firm of Thompson & Kellogg, to Miss MARY E. CARLISLE.

Welcome to the ranks of matrimony, Kellogg. May all your dreams of joy be realized, and may you and your fair bride tread the “long walk” together, happily, peacefully and pleasantly.”

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned Stockholders in the Delta Silver & Copper Mining Co., representing two thirds or more of all the capital stock of said company, desire and intend to change the Principal Place of Business of said company, from Indian Valley, Plumas county, to the Town of Chico, county of Butte, and State of California. In accordance with an Act to authorize Mining companies or corporations to change their Principal Places of Business, Approved February 15th, 1864.

Wm. Dresser, Chas. Cox,
W. O. Dresser, A. J. Ford,
C. H. Dresser, W. A. Bankhead,
D. C. McKibben, A. R. Dresser,
S. L. Newhouse, T. B. Sherman,
J. C. Mariati,
A. F. BLOOD,
Indian Valley, April 22d, 1864. 34-4w

HOWARD G. & S. M. CO.

Notice is hereby given that the following described stock in the above incorporation, will be sold on the 15th day of July, 1864, at the office of the Company, for delinquent assessments, or so much thereof as may be necessary to balance the deficient accounts:

NAMES.	No. CERT.	No. SHARES.	AMT.
Myron Marcus,	12	10	15 00
M. Marcus,	47	5	2 50
P. Anspach,	63	5	5 00
H. C. S. o’or,	79	3	3 00
B. F. Kellum,	82	23	14 50
D. Alley,	149	5	2 50
H. Smith,	133	20	10 00
A. Wickland,	88	5	5 00
Mary Larrin,	145	6 1/2	3 25

Fair Premiums.

The undersigned having received the amount donated by the State in aid of the Plumas county Agricultural and Mechanical Society, notice is hereby given to all persons to whom premiums were awarded by the above named Society at their last Annual Fair, and which remain unpaid, that the same will be paid by calling at the office of the Treasurer of the Society, in Quincy.

JAS. E. EDWARDS,
Quincy, June 10, 1864. 33-1f

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against negotiating for or purchasing the following notes or either of them: 1st. One certain promissory note, negotiable, drawn in favor of A. J. Wood, and against A. H. Nelson, bearing date December 1862, for one hundred dollars, (\$100) and drawing interest at the rate of two per cent per month from date. 2d. A note drawn in favor of A. J. Wood, and against T. A. Van Nordan, bearing date on or about the 28th day of April, 1863, for one hundred dollars, (\$100) drawing interest at three per cent per month from date. The same having been stolen from the premises of the undersigned on the morning of the 7th of June, 1864.

E. H. METCALF,
Quincy, June 7th, 1864. 33-4w

Special Notices.

Butte Bar G. & S. M. Company.

Notice is hereby given that the following described stock in the above incorporation, will be sold on the 26th day of June, at the office of the Company for delinquent assessments, or so much thereof as may be necessary to balance the deficient accounts:

NAMES.	No. CERT.	No. SHARES.	AMT.
G. W. Colburn,	7	50	\$50 00
J. E. Galloway,	47	25	25 00
Mrs. J. E. Galloway,	49	5	5 00
R. B. Merrill,	32	5	5 00
J. W. Moore,	40	25	25 00

JOHN B. OVERTON, Sec’y.

33-td

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Richard Irwin and R. M. Blakemore, under the style and firm of Irwin & Blakemore, Merchants at Rich Bar, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.

RICHARD IRWIN,
R. M. BLAKEMORE,
Rich Bar, May 23d, 1864. 31-1f

Mountain Meadows Copper Mining Co.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of said company, held at their office on the 14th day of May, 1864, it was ordered that all stock upon which assessments were due in said company, and which assessments were heretofore levied, must be paid to the Secretary at the office of A. Eaves, in Taylorville. Any stock or interest in said company upon which assessments shall remain unpaid the 14th day of June, 1864, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 15th day of July, 1864, to pay all delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

A. EAVES, Secretary.

May 14th, 1864. 30-td

Office, Taylorville.

Notice of Ass’n’t Assessor.

Notice is hereby given to those who may have business relating to Federal Assessments, that any communication addressed to the undersigned at Quincy, in relation thereto, will receive prompt attention.

And all who are liable for Monthly Duties, Butcher, Brewers, Bridge-owners, Manufacturers, Expressmen, &c., are hereby notified that they will be required to make their monthly returns on or before the 10th of each month,—that is, for their work or business for the preceding month—to this place, duly subscribed and sworn to.

Quincy, March 10th, 1864. S. P. SEABURY,
Assistant Assessor.

33-td

New Advertisements.

J. J. KNOWLTON,

ADVERTISING AGENT,

Express Building,

(Corner of Montgomery and California st’s.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

INDEPENDENCE BALL!!

The Independence Ball will be given at the

TAYLOR HOUSE!!

Taylorville, California, on

Monday Evening, July 4th, 1864,

to which all are cordially invited to attend. No further invitations will be issued.

INTRODUCTORY MANAGERS.

J. R. Buckbee, Quincy; E. T. Hogan, Quincy;

G. W. Boyden, Indian V.; O. Streshly, Honey Lake;

A. J. Wood, Humboldt V.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

P. Drake, Honey Lake; J. P. Pettigrew, Indian V.;

J. W. Thompson, Am. V.; W. R. Wilson, Indian V.;

J. Bowman, East Branch; J. Thos. Seoy, Onion V.

Music by the Quincy Brass Band!!

A GRAND DINNER will be set at the Taylor House.

THE BAR

will be supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, and

Cigars. JOSE T. TAYLOR, Prop.

Taylorville, June 8, 1864. 33-td

RACES! RACES! RACES!!

Four Days’ Racing over the Taylor

Course, Indian Valley, Plumas county, Cal., com-

mencing on

Tuesday, July 5, ’64.

FIRST DAY.—Single Dash of a Mile. Prop-

rietor’s Purse of \$100 00.

SECOND DAY.—One Mile and Repeat. Prop-

rietor’s Purse of \$150 00.

THIRD DAY.—Best Three in Five. Citizen’s

Purse of \$300 00.

FOURTH DAY.—Single Dash of one Mile.—

Proprietor’s Purse of \$50 00.

Free for all Horses!!

Three to enter and two to start. Ten per cent

entrance on all purses. The above races will be

conducted according to the rules of the Marysville

Park Association.

HUGHES & FOX.

29-td

MASONIC CELEBRATION!!

THE Members of Lassen Lodge, No. 149, F. &

